

**Laser active optronic system with improved detectivity**

The invention relates to a laser active optronic system with improved detectivity, and applies in particular to an active imaging system or  
5 to a laser telemetry system, and in general to any active optronic system comprising a laser emission channel and a laser receive channel, and more particularly in systems referred to as "eye-safe".

Laser active optronic systems have numerous applications, including in particular telemetry, based on the flight time measurement of a  
10 laser pulse emitted by the system and backreflected by the target, or active imaging systems in which a target to be imaged is illuminated by a non-natural source of the laser source type. For eye-safe reasons, it is necessary to avoid the use of emission sources whose wavelengths are in the visible. Eye-safe wavelength emission sources are preferred, that is to say those  
15 having wavelengths at which the regions of the eye anterior to the retina (the cornea, the aqueous humor and the lens) are absorbent so that the retina is protected from the impact of a laser beam in the eye. These wavelengths belong to the near infrared (typically above 1  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and the sources conventionally used are for example erbium-doped lasers (1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  emission  
20 wavelength) or neodymium-doped lasers (1.06  $\mu\text{m}$  emission source) which are associated with nonlinear optical devices such as optical parametric oscillators, in order to emit at wavelengths above 1  $\mu\text{m}$ . The use of such sources requires, for the optronic systems, components (optic, receiver, etc.) that are sensitive to these wavelengths.

25 One reason for the insufficient detectivity in active optronic systems, of the active imaging or telemetry type, stems especially from the parasitic flux incident on the detector that is generated by atmospheric scattering over the first one hundred meters or so of the optical path between the system and the target. This parasitic flux may generate a detection signal  
30 of amplitude greater than that resulting from the flux backreflected by the target, which may be several kilometers from the system.

One way of obviating this problem consists in switching the detection capability of the receiver of the optronic system in order to make it inoperable over a given duration, by installing an electronic device in the  
35 detector itself. This technique does not depend on the wavelength used – it is therefore operative in eye-safe optronic systems. However, it may be

necessary to obtain very short switching times, for example for the construction of imaging systems with distance resolution. In this case, the electronic switching device must have a large bandwidth and is a noise generator.

5           The invention provides an active optronic system with improved detectivity, making it possible to limit the parasitic flux due to backscattering on the atmosphere, thanks to a controlled switching device. It is based on the implementation, in the receive channel of the optronic system, of an optical switching device using an optical gain medium pumped by pumping means  
10       that are controlled by a control unit, allowing the switching device to be actuated with a very short switching time (of the order of a nanosecond) and compatible with eye-safe systems.

          More precisely, the invention proposes a laser active optronic system comprising a channel for the emission by an emission source of a  
15       laser beam illuminating a target and a channel for receiving the wave backscattered by the target, characterized in that an optical switching device is positioned in the receive channel, said optical switching device receiving said backscattered wave and comprising an optical gain medium and pumping means for pumping said gain medium, said gain medium being  
20       absorbent at the wavelength of the laser and becoming substantially transparent when it is pumped, in such a way as to allow the switching device to be actuated in the on mode or off mode respectively, and characterized in that it further includes a control unit for controlling the pumping means, allowing the switching device to be actuated in the on mode in at least one  
25       temporal window of predetermined duration, triggered at a predetermined instant after the start of emission of the illuminating laser beam.

          The use of an optical gain medium may further allow the signal backreflected by the scene to be amplified, thus increasing the sensitivity of the system.

30           Other advantages and features will become more clearly apparent on reading the following description, illustrated by the appended figures, which show:

          - figures 1A and 1B, diagrams of one example of an optronic system according to the invention in two embodiments;

- figure 2, a diagram illustrating the return signal plotted as a function of time; and

- figure 3, a diagram illustrating one example of the use of the device according to the invention.

5           In the figures, identical elements are indicated by the same reference numbers.

Figure 1A shows, in the form of a simplified diagram, one example of a laser active optronic system, according to the invention. This is for example a telemetry system or an active imaging system. It comprises a  
10   channel 1 for the emission of a laser beam for illuminating a target and a channel 2 for receiving the wave backscattered by the target. In this example, the two channels are separate, but the system could just as well be monostatic, that is to say one having an input window common to the two channels. The channel 1 comprises, in a known manner, a source 10 for  
15   emitting a laser beam 11 intended for illuminating a target (not shown), a beam-shaping objective 12, and an output window 13. The laser emission source is advantageously a pulse source, but a continuous or quasi-continuous emission source is also conceivable in certain applications, especially in active imaging. The receive channel 2 for the beam 20,  
20   corresponding to the light flux backscattered by the target, further includes the input window 21 and an objective 22, which is intended to focus the light beam 20 onto detection means 23 connected to an electronic signal processing device (not shown).

According to the invention, an optical switching device 24 that  
25   receives the backscattered wave 20 is positioned in the receive channel 2. This device comprises an optical gain medium 241 and pumping means 242 for pumping the gain medium, such that the gain medium is absorbent and the wavelength of the emission laser 10 becomes substantially transparent when it is pumped, in such a way as to allow the switching device to be  
30   actuated in the off mode or on mode respectively. The switching device further includes a control unit 243 for controlling the pumping means, allowing the switching device to be actuated in the on mode in at least one temporal window of predetermined duration, triggered at a predetermined instant after the start of emission of the illuminating laser beam.

In the example shown in Figure 1A, the optical gain medium 241 is positioned in an intermediate focal plane of the receive channel, thereby making it possible to limit the size of said medium. It is also conceivable to position the gain medium in a pupil plane when no intermediate focal plane is accessible and when the construction of a gain medium of larger size entails  
5 no technological difficulty.

In this example, the pumping means are optical pumping means, comprising a source 242 for emitting a pump beam 244 intended to pump said gain medium 241. A plate 245 which is reflecting or partially reflecting at  
10 the wavelength of the pump beam 244 sends said beam to the gain medium.

The example of figure 1A shows the pumping of the gain medium in the direction of propagation of the incident flux. It may be advantageous, as shown in the partial view of figure 1B, for the pump beam 244 to propagate in the gain medium 241 in the direction opposite to the direction of  
15 propagation of the incident flux in the system, in order to limit the possible parasitic flux on the detector 23. In this case, the partially reflecting plate 245 is located between the gain medium 241 and the detector 23.

Depending on the pumping wavelength of the gain medium chosen, the pump beam may be extracted from the emission source 10,  
20 thereby making it possible for the overall size of the optronic system to be reduced. The pumping means may also be electrical pumping means where the gain medium so allows. This makes it possible to dispense with an additional laser source.

The laser active optronic system according to the invention may  
25 therefore operate in the following manner, as illustrated by the diagram in figure 2. In this example, it is assumed that the emission source 10 is a pulse source that sends a pulse at time  $t_0$  to a target of which it is desired for example to take an image. The curve 25 of figure 2 shows the signal detected by the detection means 23 (figure 1A) as a function of time. This  
30 curve shows that the signal comprises a very large component corresponding to the flux emitted by the emission source and backscattered by the atmosphere before it reaches the target. As curve 25 shows, this flux decreases with time, but its amplitude may be very large compared with the flux backscattered by the target itself, corresponding in figure 2 to the signal  
35 denoted by 251, which target may be at a distance of several kilometers from

the optronic system. Thanks to the switching system according to the invention, it is possible to generate a blind zone that corresponds to a temporal window during which the switch is in the off mode. Thus, in figure 2, the switch is in the off mode between time  $t_0$  when the pulse is emitted and a time  $t_A$  which defines the blind distance zone of the imaging system. A target located at a greater distance sends an echo signal 251 at a time denoted  $t_C$ . It is thus possible to suppress a large part of the parasitic light flux incident on the detection means 23.

The switching device of the system according to the invention employs a gain medium pumped by pumping means, which are themselves controlled by a control unit so as to define the blind zone. To obtain such a functionality, the gain medium is chosen in such a way that, when it is not pumped, it is absorbent at the wavelength of the emission laser and becomes substantially transparent, or even exhibits optical gain, when it is pumped. Certain known gain media of the prior art, described below, may operate at wavelengths of longer than 1 micron. This allows the invention to be applied to eye-safe optronic systems. Moreover, the gain of this type of material is substantially isotropic, this being particularly beneficial in the case of active imaging for which the viewing angle may be large. Furthermore, certain gain media have very short response times, such as semiconductor-type materials. This may provide additional functionalities, which will be described later.

Similarly, since these materials are by their principle switched-gain amplifiers, they may advantageously be used to amplify the level of the signal backscattered by the target, thus making it possible to optimize the laser power needed to obtain a specified range. In this way it is possible to minimize the size and the power of the laser source and thus make it easier to integrate the system into optronic units requiring to be very compact and having few electrical power options. Moreover, the system according to the invention makes it possible, at equivalent laser power, to increase the range of the system.

Many well-known gain media of the prior art may be used for implementing the switching device of the optronic system according to the invention.

For example, the gain medium is a semiconductor material whose gain band is adjusted by modifying the composition. This may for example be a material of the GaInAsP type produced by epitaxy and well known in the prior art. One advantage of semiconductor materials is the possibility of electrical pumping, which may simplify the optical configuration of the system by not requiring a pump laser. For example in the case of an optronic system implementing a laser emission source operating at  $1.54\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , it will be possible to use a compound of the GaInAsP type of suitable composition. The pumping may be electrical or optical, at  $0.98\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  or at  $0.8\text{ }\mu\text{m}$  (the wavelength of diode lasers conventionally used for pumping solid-state lasers of the Nd:YAG type). As in the example shown in figure 1, the gain medium may be formed from a semiconductor multilayer stack 246, typically with a thickness of the order of 1 micron, on a substrate 247.

According to another example, it is possible to use the properties of certain rare earths incorporated into transparent matrices, the condition corresponding to maximum absorption of the device when it is not pumped being satisfied with materials of the three-level type. For example, it is possible to use as gain medium erbium ions in glass for emission laser wavelengths in the region of  $1.54\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ .

According to an alternative method of implementing the laser active optronic system according to the invention, it is possible to generate temporal windows corresponding to different distance doors. Thus, the example of figure 3 shows 3 targets A, B and C located at distances  $d_A$ ,  $d_B$  and  $d_C$  from the optronic system. By controlling the means for pumping the gain medium, it is possible for the instant of the distance doors to be varied in order to analyze the scene plane by plane. Moreover, by using gain media of the semiconductor type, which have very rapid response times, it is possible to obtain very fine distance doors and thus achieve a target distance resolution for three-dimensional imaging.

Apart from the three-dimensional imaging application, the distance resolution may be useful for other applications such as, for example, profilometry, which involves the analysis by a monodetector of the return profile of a pulse train. This profile provides a signature of the observed target.

According to an alternative embodiment, the gain medium is formed from a substantially uniform block. For certain applications, it may be beneficial to have an "pixelated" gain medium. For example in the case of a semiconductor gain medium, it is possible to use a matrix of optical gain elements, typically of the order of 10 microns in size, it being possible for said elements to be selectively pumped by the pumping means, for example electrical pumping means. In particular, this allows applications of the laser threat protection type by suppressing, by turning off the switching device, a possible laser blinding point on the detection means. The same functionality may be obtained in a gain medium formed from a uniform block with optical pumping means which include, apart from the source for emitting a pump beam, a spatial light modulator to which the pump beam is sent, making it possible for the various regions of the gain medium, which are distributed over the entire block in a two-dimensional matrix, to be selectively actuated. Thus, the gain medium is "pixelated" by the configuration of the pumping means by as many elementary pump beams.